

TWO NEW *ALCONEURA* (HOMOPTERA, CICADEL-
LIDAE) WITH NOTES ON OTHER SPECIES.BY PAUL B. LAWSON, Lawrence, Kans.¹

There seems to be some doubt whether the members of this group should be placed in a distinct genus, as was done by Ball and DeLong, or whether they simply constitute a subgenus of *Dikraneura*. The writer is inclined to feel that they make up a quite definite genus for not only does the wing venation appear to be quite characteristic and constant, but in all the known species there is also a very definite black spot in either the third or fourth apical cell of the elytra.

***Alconeura fulminea* n. sp. (Figs. 1-4.)**

A beautiful green and brown species, perhaps allied to *A. planata* more closely than to anything else in the genus. Length 2.25-2.5 mm.

Form: Head as wide as pronotum. Vertex about as wide as long, scarcely twice as long at middle as next the eye, anterior margin obtusely angulate. Pronotum a little longer than vertex, twice as wide as long, lateral margins fairly long, posterior margin shallowly concave. Scutellum moderately large. Elytra distinctly exceeding pygofer; first and second apical cells short, third decidedly longer, fourth longest. Second closed submarginal cell of hind wing fully as long as first.

Genitalia: Last ventral segment of female long, posterior margin strongly produced medially. Last ventral segment of male large; valve small, posterior margin practically straight; plates tapering to acute apices when viewed ventrally, but when viewed laterally ending in blunt upturned apices which distinctly exceed the pygofer.

Color: Vertex, pronotum and scutellum rich golden brown. Vertex with narrow brown submarginal line and broad white marginal band which extends backward across eyes, sides of pronotum, and along length of claval suture. Elytra olive green with distinct black spot in fourth apical cell opposite third cross vein. Underside for the most part greenish yellow. Abdomen sometimes largely fuscous.

Described from a male and female, holotype and allotype respectively, taken in Cameron County, Texas, August 3, 1928, by

¹ Contribution from the Department of Entomology, University of Kansas.

Dr. R. H. Beamer. A female and two male paratypes bear the same data.

Types deposited in Snow Entomological Collection.

***Alconeura quadrimaculata* n. sp. (Figs. 5-8.)**

A milky-white species, allied to *A. unipuncta* but recognized by the four bright orange-red spots on clavus. Length 2.75-3 mm.

Form: Head as wide as pronotum. Vertex about as wide as long, one-half longer at middle than next the eye, anterior margin broadly rounded. Pronotum distinctly longer than vertex, scarcely twice as wide as long, lateral margins long, posterior margin very shallowly concave. Scutellum moderately large. Elytra greatly exceeding abdomen; first two apical cells quite short, third and fourth subequal. Second closed submarginal cell of hind wing triangular and nearly as long as first submarginal cell.

Genitalia: Last ventral segment of female quite long, posterior margin sinuately produced to large pointed median lobe. Last ventral segment of male very large, posterior margin slightly emarginate, showing none or but little of the valve; plates, when viewed laterally, with rather large up-turned apices which exceed the pygofer.

Color: Vertex, pronotum and scutellum milky white, with traces of four yellow or orange-red lines on pronotum and hints of color in basal angles of scutellum. Elytra with two bright, well-separated, orange-red spots on each clavus, a yellow line between first and second sectors and sometimes a suggestion of yellow laterad of this near the costal margin; some of apical veins margined with fuscous, particularly along costal margin; a small but distinct black spot near middle of third apical vein. Underside pale except for black tarsal claws and tip of ovipositor.

Described from a female and a male, holotype and allotype respectively, and a series of paratypes taken in Pima County, Arizona, July 27, 1927, by Dr. R. H. Beamer. A single paratype is at hand also from Gila County, Arizona, taken by Dr. Beamer, August 6, 1927.

Types deposited in Snow Entomological Collection.

***Alconeura unipuncta* (Gillette).**

A large series of this species is at hand from Gila County, Arizona, and a specimen from the San Jacinto Mountains, California.

Var. *dorsalis*. A specimen of this variety from the Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, shows its very close relationship with the typical form. The writer cannot find the differences in genitalia which McAtee describes and which led him to raise it to specific rank. While the color markings are strikingly distinct, as described by DeLong, it seems, nevertheless, to be clearly a darker variety of the typical species described by Gillette.

Alconeura rotundata Ball & DeLong.

In addition to a specimen taken in Douglas County, Kansas, the writer has before him a series of specimens of this species from the Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, and from the San Jacinto Mountains, California. All these specimens agree with the description of the species as given by Ball & DeLong, except that the black spot on the elytra is situated on the third apical vein instead of in the inner angle of the fourth apical cell.

Addicted to Strong-Waters.—It may be of interest to record the capture of my third specimen of *Agabus erythropterus* Say in this locality in the outlet of a drain from the cattle barn of a large dairy in Acton, Mass., on October 20, 1929. This small trickling stream was highly impregnated with cattle urine and manure seepage. It is probably only a coincidence that four specimens of this species were taken in Penobsquis, N. B., on July 20, 1929, by treading about in a springy, muddy area on the bank of a brook which is here sunk 10 or 12 feet in a gully below the rest of the pasture land. This place was kept saturated by springs from the higher land and was covered with enlarged cattle tracks filled with water and there were more or less droppings scattered about.

At Acton a number of *Cercyon quisquilius* L. were taken flying about the dairy drain in late afternoon and many *Sphaeridium bipustulatum* Fabr. were found beneath the wet debris along it.—C. A. FROST, Framingham, Mass.